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BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

LATER FROM CORINTH.

An official dispatch from Corinth, dated May 9, 1862, via Mobile the 10th, to Gen. S. Cooper, says: —
 "We attacked the enemy to-day and drove him from his position several miles.
 [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.
 VERY LATEST FROM CORINTH.
 MOBILE, May 10th, 1862.
 The Advertiser's correspondent says, I have just returned from in front of the enemy. We have driven them across Seven Mile Creek, and they are running like sheep.
 It appears that Gen. Pope's division (Federal army) have occupied Farmington. Halleck with the main body is still on the river.

The Confederate loss is slight. The Federals retreated so rapid that we were unable to capture many prisoners.

It is reported that the Confederate forces, who were operating down the Tennessee river, captured large numbers of prisoners and a large amount of property at Paducah and Paducah.

THE McDOWELL FIGHT.
RICHMOND, VA., May 11th, 1862
A telegram to Gov. Letcher, dated Staunton yesterday
the 10th, says that the soldiers of McDowell's army

the 10th, says the enemy's loss at New Orleans was 10,000 men, and in killing the enemy's boats, they burned 100 boats, 100 wagons, and 100 wagons, our forces pursuing them to the Gulf. Part of our wounded have arrived here [Staunton].

FURTHER DETAILS FROM CORINTH—FEDERATION SAID TO BE ADVANCING BY THREE ROUTES—JEFF. THOMPSON IN COMMAND OF CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI—COLUMBIA NAVE YARD DESTROYED—INTERVIEW WITH COMMODORE BATES—REMOVAL OF THE ENEMY—DESTRUCTION OF THE FLAT, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 12th, 1862.

The Savannah Republican's Corinth correspondent of the 10th inst. says: All is quiet here (Corinth), to-day. I believed the enemy is slowly advancing on our lines.

The Confederate loss on yesterday was slight. The Federal loss was considerable.

Federal prisoners taken yesterday, say that a thousand of their troops were masked behind the Seville Creek.

Jeff. Thompson has taken command of the Confederate gunboats on the Mississippi river. He attacked the Federal boat after Port Pillow to-day, (the 10th.) destroying mortar vessel and damaging two others. Confederate four killed and eight wounded.

The Morning News says that a Confederate picket of

Island before Savannah on Sunday. (yesterday.)

The Montgomery Advertiser of this morning, says the Navy Yard and other property at Pensacola has been blown up and burned by the Confederates.

A dispatch from Oakfield, dated the 19th inst., to the *vertiser*, says that officers from the Federal vessels came to Pensacola, where the Mayor, on invitation, visited Com Porter. In reply to a question by one who was with the Mayor, Porter said that no troops would be stationed at Pensacola, as he had none to spare, but if we had a large force of troops, he would send them to Mobile, as we would need them at that point shortly.

Porter, while off Mobile on the night of the 9th, saw light of the burning of the Navy Yard, and went to see cause.

ATLANTA, GA., May 12th.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday. A large amount of Bacon and Salt destroyed.

THE ATLANTA FIRE.

The fire at Atlanta, on the 11th inst., destroyed Wall's warehouse, containing eight hundred bales of Cotton, one hundred tierces of Rice, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds government Bacon, and other government stores and two hundred barrels of Sugar, Oil and Hides; ten thousand pounds Bacon were nearly all destroyed, belonging to private parties. The ware house totally destroyed, and

adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The total loss was estimated at \$100,000, upon which there was insurance for only \$35,000. The Augusta Insurance Company lost about \$65,000. Two men were severely injured, one thought to be mortally.

DESTRUCTION OF THE VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., May 12th, 1862.

It is stated that the Virginia was destroyed by ord Comodore Tatnall. He ascertained on Saturday that folk had been evacuated by our troops, and was in pos sion of the enemy. The pilots on board advised ag going round to York River. The crew then proceede

lighten the vessel, in order to take her into James River. Coal and pig iron was thrown overboard until it is said the wood work of her hull was exposed:—finding it still practicable to ascend the river, it was determined to abandon the vessel and burn her, which was accordingly done.

NORTHERN, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS,
SAVANNAH.
AUGUSTA, GA., May 13th, 1864.
The Savannah papers of this morning, contains extracts from Northern papers of the 6th inst., brought by freight.

Accounts from European papers report terrible suffering in England and Belgium, owing to the dearth of cotton. A naval officer informs the *Mobile Register* that the

A naval officer informs the above register that the *U.S.S. Alabama*, with four hundred persons, the steamer *Tennessee* and two mortar boats, were sunk in the night of April 8, 1862, in the Gulf of Mexico, near Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. The Federal loss was about 2,000. The Confederate loss is estimated at about 1,000, thirty-five killed and fifteen wounded. A large amount of powder and property was saved from Forts Pike and Mifflin.

The Atlanta papers show the government less in the

RICHMOND, VA., May 13th, 1864.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received by the Secretary of State to-day:

CAMP MOORE, May 13th, 1864.

HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.

Gen. Butler, on the eleventh inst., took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, seized the person of the Consul, and took from him the key of the vault. In the vault there was eight hundred thousand dollars, transferred by the Citizens Bank to the Hopewell, to pay interest on bonds.

Butler also took possession of the offices of the French and Spanish Consuls, in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. The French Consul went on board the steamer Milan, and had not returned on Sunday morning. It is said the guard has been removed from the offices of the French and Spanish Consuls. He has also seized the

Bank, and Sam. Smith's banking house. He has issued inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, and promised to distribute among the poor a thousand barrels of beef and sugar, captured in New Orleans. Recruiting in New Orleans, and the poor will soon be arming.

The enemy sent a force up to Bonnet Carrie, who marched through the swamp and destroyed the Rail Road.

FEDERAL GUNBOATS ABOVE CITY POINT
 RICHMOND, VA., May 13th, 12 midn.

Four gunboats are coming up James river. The gunboats which took down Yankee prisoners.

Much uneasiness prevails here, but there has been little excitement yet manifested.

THE FEDERALS DRAWING NEAR TO OUR LINE
CORINTH.—SKIRMISH ON ELK RIVER, TENN.
MOBILE, May 13th,
A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth

12th, says that the enemy are drawing nearer to our centre and left, as if for a general advance upon our position. The weather is dry and hot.

On the 9th inst., Col. Woodward, with the first Kentucky cavalry and a detachment of Texas Rangers, attacked

[illegible]

From the Petersburg Express.
The Evacuation of Norfolk.

As we expected, the traitor Byers, who stole the moderate steamer *Albatross*, and went over to the rebels on Thursday, communicated such information to General Wool, as to precipitate the occupancy of Norfolk by the Yankees and hasten its abandonment by our troops. On Friday, the enemy landed a heavy body of troops variously estimated at from five to seven thousand men. At Ocean View, some eight or ten miles in rear of Norfolk, and about a march upon the city. The rebels consisted of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Our latter came near cutting off a large portion of Confederates' regiment, which had been stationed near Swallow's Point. Our forces, among them the Confederate Cadets of this city, thrilled quickly towards the old town, and made a very narrow escape. It is said that they burnt down Poll Creek Bridge, across Bremer's Creek, and were driven back to the end of the peninsula. They did not, however, interfere with our operations, but have been seriously interfered with by our guns, but for the Beauregard Artillery, of Lynchburg, sent by a few well directed shots, sent the Yankee presence flying beyond the reach of our guns.

It is believed that all of our troops, arms, ammunition, quartermaster's and commissary's stores were safely removed to the interior, before that the Confederates could get at the Gosport Yard. We have been employing in the yard ever since the war commenced making the loss there at six millions or more. A large quantity of very valuable machinery, and some \$200,000 worth of copper have been left to the enemy. All the buildings that could be destroyed, were fired and consumed. Some of them being fire proof, could not be so destroyed. The Dry Dock Yard has been immolated. One of establishments of its kind, probably in the world, is blown up. This Dock is said to have cost \$600,000, and required several years for its construction.

It is matter of universal regret, that two gunboats, which had just been completed, and received their armament, were burnt. These could easily have been carried to Richmond, where they would have been under cover, under the protection of the Merrimack. Other other gunboats, on the stocks, and unfinished, are also consigned to the flames. The splendid transport Wm. Seiden, and a number of smaller steamers, etc., are, but all burnt. These two, it is stated, could have been carried to Richmond without risk. But we must leave the blame to those who were responsible. It is well known what to do with, and desists to give employment to citizens in guiding new recruits.

The Twelfth Virginia Regiment was the last to leave Norfolk. They crossed the river at Portsmouth, and then marched a distance of 26 miles to Suffolk. The troops on Craney Island are supposed to be safe, and will be able to move to the interior. There are two companies in that Garrison from this place—Capt. Lewellen's and Capt. Camp's—and their friends sympathize very naturally let and expressed much anxiety to their fate. It is said that the water between the land and the mainland in the rear, is fordable at low tide. The boats were scupperd, but the loss of their baggage, etc., is inevitable.

It is generally believed by the few civilians who did not get off, that not more than 100 miles outside of the army, have left Norfolk. Many families have left since the inner docks that the city was to be abandoned to the power of the Unionists, and a large number of the negroes, slaves, and free blacks, because of their inability to get away. Soldiers were informed that when they passed through Suffolk Saturday morning, they were everywhere met by groups of ladies, who with tears in their eyes, implored their protection.

Strange to say, our authorities decided very suddenly to evacuate the place, but gave the people no sufficient explanation; and stranger still, they first sent the militia to the front, and then moved the main body. To move the volunteers. Common sense would have suggested that our troops be retained to hold and defend the place until every article of value had been removed. West Point," thought differently, however, and hence he brilliant, but very precipitate departure.

It is the opinion of nine out of every ten men of occupation here, that the evacuation of Norfolk on Monday last, was done with much haste as much as can be done before the war commenced. With the Merrimack guarding the entrance to the James and Elizabeth rivers, and the now iron-clad City of Richmond in Albemarle sound, harassing and destroying Burnside's fleet; and the new iron-clad City of Washington at the head of 500 barge boats, and the fleet of the Potomac, and the fleet of the York River with 3,000 or 4,000; while our gallant Admiral Southwell's Fleet and Ocean View, kept "Watch and Vigil" in that direction, all the Woods and Burnside, and Methlans in Yankee land, could have taken the place. This is the opinion of common sense men—men who have heard of "brilliant strategic moves" from the mouths of the "Goths and Vandals." Military "science" has thought otherwise, and as military science is supreme, common sense must hide its distinguished head, and submit without the expression of an opinion.

[From the Savannah Republican, May 12.]
Latest from the North.

Through the glaze of true sent up from Fort Pulaski, on Saturday last, for an answer to their communication of the day previous, we are in possession of the New York Herald's report of the capture of Norfolk. They contain numerous extracts from Southern papers—Savannah papers to the 1st, Charleston to the 29th, Richmond and Petersburg to the 3d. The York is gloriously greatly over the late Union victories, which have caused stupefied to go up to a higher point than at any time since the commencement of the war. They seem to consider the rebellion, rather than the great battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the war. They are full of the most extravagant estimates of Yorktown, over which they glorify no less.

M'Clellan gives two dispatches on this glory, which we copy below.

The Tribune contains correspondence and telegrams from Yorktown giving accounts of a battle near Williamsburg with our cavalry, on the 3d, which they fought with artillery, and drove the rebels back 12 miles. The Tribune says that the rebels have been defeated, but far want of infantry. The Tribune says "the engagement was hot and desperate whilst it lasted, and attended with considerable loss to some of the bravest of the national officers." Capt. Frank Lee, of the Third Rhode Island Infantry, is mentioned among the prisoners taken by the Rebels. A dispatch from St. Louis says large quantities of cotton, sugar and molasses were captured at New Orleans.

The officers and men of the steamer Ella Worley have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

J. Neppelen Seeman, an Austrian refugee, 70 years of age, is reported to be a Federal Brigadier, and will be attached to Gen. Grant's command.

The United States force in the Peninsula is set down at less than 70,000, and it was thought no great battle would be fought at Williamsburg, as the rebels were thoroughly demoralized; 3,000 of Magruder's men had threatened to lay down their arms, for want of something to eat.

We have further dispatches from Yorktown, and will give further extracts in our next.

DEPARTURES FROM McCLELLAN.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1862 - 7 P. M.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their intrenchments about two miles this side of Williamsburg.

Just as we were about to enter the division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume, carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have forced enough up there to answer all purposes.

We have thus far 17 heavy guns, and large amounts of shells, mortar fire, &c. All along the lines their work is doing us no harm. Their batteries are 12-pounders, 42-pounders, fifteen 8-inch columbads, four 9-inch columbads, one 10-inch columbad, one 10-inch mortar, and one 8-inch siege howitzer, with carriages and equipments complete, each piece supplied with seventy-six rounds of ammunition. On the ramparts there

G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, May 5, 11.30 A. M.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

An inspection just made shows that the Rebels abandoned in their works at Yorktown two 3-inch rifled cannon, one 15-inch mortar, one 10-inch mortar, one 42-pounder, nineteen 8-inch columbads, four 9-inch columbads, one 10-inch columbad, one 10-inch mortar, and one 8-inch siege howitzer, with carriages and equipments complete, each piece supplied with seventy-six rounds of ammunition. On the ramparts there

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DIED.

w. on the 4th inst., of typhoid fever, MR. HIL-
DONER, aged 42 years. He leaves a large family
is lost.
w. on the 9th inst., at the residence of
W. R. Penny, E. M. PENNY, aged 15 years and
at county, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, at 8
A. M. at the residence of his son in law, Wm.
L. WILLIAMS, Jr., LOTT, aged 72 years and 8
native resident of the town of Wilmington.
county, on the morning of the 11th instant,
E. J. WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Bryan
Williams, aged 15 years.
ceased was beloved for many virtues. She was
gentle and lovely disposition. Patient,
cheerful, she was always ready and even anxious
for parents in everything. Her death has left an
and, and bleaching hearts around the family hearth-
the blow falls heavy on the heart. But let us not murmur;
of Him who doeth all things well. We would
bereaved parents and family our sincere sym-
condolence in this their great affliction and
G. M. S.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, MAY 14.

CATTLE—Are scarce and in demand. We quote on
to 10 cents per lb., according to quality.
sells at 20 cents per lb.
is in good supply, and only small lots are being
market. We quote at 25 to 37 cents for hogs
to 30 cents per lb. for hams.
—Is in demand, and but little coming in. We
quote at 75 cents per lb.
—Cullow 70 to 75 cents per lb., as in quantity.
—Fallow sold at 35 cents per lb.
Cattle advanced a shade, and sells from the
at \$1.20 per bushel.
Stock light, and demand fair. Small sales at the
from cattle at 25 to 30 cents per dozen.
in moderate request, and there is only a small
market. We quote at \$12 to \$12 1/2 per head, and
to \$12.50 per bbl. for family, as in quantity.
is at 14 to 15 cents per lb.
PORKS—Scarce, and New Orleans sells at \$1.50
to gallon.
sales—28 to 30 cents per yard.
sell at \$1 per gallon for pea nut.
—Cow hides in demand at \$1.10 per bushel.
BEEF—Are in demand, and only small lots coming
at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel.
lean sells at 25 to 30 cents per lb., as in quality.
—None in first hands. We quote brown at 30 cts.,
red at 35 cents per lb.
—In light stock, and makers are unable to supply
demand.—77 to 24 cents per yard.
is in demand, and the market is nearly bare. We
quote at 10 to 14 to 20 cents per lb.
—Sells at 20 to 22 cents per lb.

SHEEP. May 12.—Beef Cattle—in demand.
24V.
X 23 23 cents.
15 to 1 20.
—N. O. 8 to 10 to 9 75.
Yarns 32; & 4 Sheetings 25 by the line; 3 & 4 Shirt-
Bagging—30 cts.
—Payetteville moud 35.
Large quantity on market.—Family 10 50, Super
Dry 20; green 8.
Dues 15 to 10 by the quantity.
states 1.50 to 2.50 per bushel.
—N. O. 75 by the bul.
15 to 6 per keg.
Oats 65.
12 to 14 cts by the sack.
25 to 53.
Light stock on hand; sells at \$3 to \$9 per bushel.
—Peach Brand 3 1/2; N. C. Apple 2 59; Whiskey
Turpentine 17.
Unwashed, 30 to 40.

\$50 REWARD.
ILL BE PAID for the apprehension and confinement
in any jail in the State of any boy or boys HILLARD
IRVIN, who ran away March 30th. When last
they were on the road leaving from Wilmington
Hillard, evidently aiming for the lines of the enemy.
HILLARD is 24 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, stout build,
dark hair, and so white teeth and very red gums.
He is 17 years old, about same size, black—the entire
about him—is influenced by Hillard. I will give
them of them. Address
EDWARD McPHERSON,
Wilmington N. C.
209 33—N. 18

PAPER! PAPER!
STAMPS Superior Folio; cap.
Letter Paper.
At KELLY'S Book Store.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stock-
holders of the South Atlantic Steamship Company of the Stock-
holders of the Wilmington and Ipswich Sound Plank
Company, will be held in my office in the town of
on Monday, the 19th day of May, next.
J. B. BRUCE, Clerk.
Recy's Treas.
206-16—38-11

MILITARY GOODS.

SACKS in variety at WILSON'S.
SACKS in variety at WILSON'S.
EENS at WILSON'S.
AND PISTOL CAP BOXES at WILSON'S.
RNET AND SWORD SCABBARDS at WILSON'S.
DL AND KNIFE SHEATHS at WILSON'S.
SLINGS at WILSON'S.
ORDER FLASKS AND SHOT BAGS, Acc., &c., at
JAMES WILSON'S
ther, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment,
th, 1862. No. 5 Market Street.

DISSOLUTION.
CO-PARTNERSHIP OF STORLEY & OLDHAM
dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of
1862. ALEX. Oldham having purchased the real estate
and assets of the concern, will settle all claims,
authorized to receive all dues.
JAMES STORLEY,
ALEX. OLDHAM.

ington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
SUCCESSOR TO STORLEY & OLDHAM, the Sub-
scribers propose to continue the same business, at the
Office, —office on South Water street, and Cape Fear
River Mills, on North Water Street, near Bishop's
and hopes to merit an increase of that patronage and
vice, so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.
ALEX. OLDHAM.
ington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862. 113

OVERSEEN CHARGE OF A FARM in Robeson county.
Apply to O. G. PARSELY & CO.
2, 1861 206 32—38-11

WANTED.
IN GOOD SHAPING ORDER, a well built vessel
of the capacity of about 50 tons. Address
JAMES WILSON,
Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED.
HUNDRED SHEEP SKINS, with thick wool on
the backs, for purposes of the war, for the use of the
army. Any number will be received, and the highest
paid for them.
HARK & BAILEY.
153 1m—36-47

ENVELOPES.
OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY, from
25 to 50 cents per pack.
At KELLY'S Book Store.

BATTALION OF CAVALRY.
The Secretary of War has authorized the undersigned
civil Volunteers and to muster them into service
and equipments will be furnished by the Government
as soon as a sufficient number of Companies are
into a Battalion of Cavalry, electing field offi-
cers, who wish to enlist must have a good ser-
vice horse, for the use and risk of which 40 cents per
month will be allowed, and if killed in battle will be paid for
it as they can be hired; every man, however, is re-
quired to furnish his own horse equipments and a double
set of gun and accoutrements and equipments will be paid
required, upon inspection and valuation by the pro-
ducer.
If one Company is mustered a place of recom-
pense will be appointed. A Company will consist of at least
fifty men. For rich and horse, \$24 per month will be
allowed. For Soldiers, Onslow county, N. C.
LOTT W. HUGH ARREY.
1862-3-4